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WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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CALL STEEL WORKERS TO STRIKE AGAINST 10 P. C. CUT

Hoover and the Legion

WHEN it was learned that President Hoover had decided to address the American Legion convention, the Daily Worker issued on Monday morning stated:

"The Legionnaires will be asked to back up not only armed warfare abroad, but war against the workers at home, whose wages and conditions will be even more savagely attacked as a result of the financial collapse in England, which with the collapse of the gold standard on Sunday will begin enormous dumping of goods on the world market, which American capitalists will try to meet by wage cuts compared to which those already made will be nothing at all."

As the Daily Worker said, Hoover's speech was, in the main, an appeal to stand by the capitalists and their government against the workers, but the Legion was also—and decisively—asked to stand ready for the coming world war.

"The country's need of this service (strike-breaking, etc.—Editor), is second only to war."

As to the dumping of British goods—which, of course, has long been done but now will be intensified, the N. Y. Times dispatches of Sept. 22, from various European points admit this openly:

"It is realized in Berlin that for the time being the British situation will necessarily result in increased competition by British goods in the world market."

Again, New York capitalists state: "From the commercial and manufacturing standpoint, a considerable improvement would result from the country's (England's) ability to compete more favorably with low-cost countries, especially if tariff restrictions are adopted as well."

And from London, it is said: "The fall in value of the pound will automatically increase foreign purchases from Great Britain."

Thus Hoover, in stating that: "Our economic strength is such that we would have recovered long since but for these forces from abroad," is trying to lay the blame in advance upon "forces from abroad" for the savage wage cuts by American capitalists against American workers, and asking the Legion not only to break strikes against wage cuts but to save the capitalists from taxation to pay unemployment insurance and the cash bonus.

The world war veterans who are workers—certainly a majority—have plenty of proof, if they only look around them and see the capitalists living in luxury and squandering fortunes on parasite "affairs" and amusements, that Hoover lies when he pretends that the rich "cannot bear taxation."

But Hoover was safe from being defied by his face, because he was addressing the "upper class" of veterans, the handshaking politicians of the Legion leadership, who are fascist and anti-working class to the marrow.

Worker veterans have only to recall that the very reason the Legion was born was to choke off the protest of the rank and file soldiers against the mistreatment they were given after the past World War. Worker veterans will remember that the Legion opposed all relief to the penniless veterans, and that the Legion convention at Boston last year tabled the resolution favoring the cash payment of the "Tombstone Bonus."

Even now, with rebellion among not only the four millions of veterans, but also among the supposed "million members" of the Legion itself, the National Commander O'Neill—expressing the view of the whole officer-capitalist clique of Legion leaders—chokes off the demand for the cash bonus (and, of course, opposes unemployment insurance for all workers), thus proving to any worker veteran that can read and understand, that the Legion is a tool of the capitalists from start to finish!

Worker veterans will resent the "appeal" of Hoover, which is translated into "Legion orders," that they and their wives and children must "carry the burden" of starvation, misery, disease and death, while food abounds, banks hold billions in gold, and the rich squander untold wealth in lives of idle luxury.

Worker veterans will even more resent the Hoover-O'Neill capitalist "invitation" that these veterans become scabs and thugs for the bosses, fascist gunmen against their fellow workers!

And every worker veteran who resents these insults, who wants the cash bonus and unemployment insurance, will line up with the Worker Ex-Servicemen's League for struggle against the fascist Legion, and for these demands.

Red Election Drive Will Hit Tammany's Trickery

NEW YORK.—The Tammany Hall machine is now organizing so-called clubs to attract all those who vote for the first time this year, whether native born or naturalized citizens, on the basis of giving them so-called training to pass the test of reading and writing known as the "Literacy Test" for first voters. In connection with the signature drive and the house to house canvass which must go on at maximum speed from now until October 1, the workers should be informed that the Communist Party is preparing to conduct a class for first voters which will be announced in a day or so in the Party press and which all workers who are voting for the first time should attend in order to know their right at the polls and be prepared to fight against the intimidation tactics used by the gangsters of Tammany Hall and the Republican Party and its machine in the police force.

With the approach of Registration Days which begin from October 5 to October 10, inclusive, every attempt will be made by the reactionary machine to capture the vote of the workers, if not on one excuse then on the unemployment relief racket which was described in yesterday's press. With the welcome-home given to the Tammany bosses' tool, Jimmy Walker, comes the announcement of a new idea of his for further racketeering with the lives of the starving jobless of New York in the form of a ball game between the police and the fire department, supposedly to raise funds for the 1,200,000 unemployed workers of New York, including 500,000 heads of families. In the house to house canvass for signatures to place the Communist Party candidates on the ballot, the workers must be told that the Firemen's Benevolent Fund has already been exposed in previous racketeering deals as, for example, the practice of carrying dead men on the payrolls of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund which received tens of thousands of dollars

Picketing Needed to Settle Dress Shops

The Industrial Union is planning to extend the organization campaign during the coming week in all the branches of the trade. In order to reach out to new workers, it is important that those shops on strike should be forced to a settlement.

The union therefore calls on all active workers to report on the picket line Tuesday morning at the following shops: M. K. M., 866-6th Ave., Happiness Dress, 148 W. 25 St., Tailor Made Dress, 151 W. 25th St., Vanity Knitting Mills, 140 W. 21st St., Engel and Rosen shops, 42 W. 29th St.

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bolshevik series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

OHIO STEEL WAGES ARE CUT 25 P.C.

Some Dept's Get Pay Slash of As High As 33 P. C.

Organize For Strike
Metal Workers League
Calls Conference

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—On the very day that the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced an open 10 per cent wage cut, the American Federation of Labor told the workers not to believe it. The United Press Association on Tuesday night reported that when William Roberts, who was acting for William Green, president of the A. F. of L. in Washington, was informed of the wage cut, Roberts said: "Stories like that have been appearing every week and there was nothing to them." This has been the policy of the A. F. of L. all along—to blind the workers to wage cuts up to the very moment it was announced.

Eugene G. Grace, who received a yearly bonus of \$1,000,000 from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, besides his heavy salary, heartily approved the wage cuts in both large steel corporations. Grace said: "I consider the action of the United States Steel Corporation in readjusting downward wage scales a constructive move and Bethlehem will make a similar readjustment."

NEW YORK.—The United States Steel Corporation has now definitely announced at least a 10 per cent wage cut for 250,000 steel workers effective October 1.

This announcement was made yesterday following a meeting of the U. S. Steel Corporation Finance Committee, the members of which for some time have been assuring the workers "wages would be maintained."

The statement of the Finance Committee ordering the 10 per cent wage slash, which in turn will sweep every industry in the United States, is as follows:

"For the purpose of better meeting prevailing unsatisfactory conditions in the industry, rates of wages, which in the past of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation were effective October 1, will be reduced approximately 10 per cent, varying somewhat in the character of the work performed. The adjustment will be somewhat in line with the reduction recently made in the salary rate."

The statement indicates that many workers will receive a cut even greater than the 10 per cent announced. Commenting on this wage slash announcement, William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League said:

"This is a signal for a general (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Alabama Prosecutor Declares Intent to Legally Lynch Boys

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22.—That the Alabama bosses will attempt to carry out their frightful frame-up and legal lynching of the nine Scottsboro Negro children was openly stated today by Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr. The attorney general assured his masters that he will seek to have the lynching verdict sustained when arguments take place before the Alabama supreme court on the appeal filed by the attorneys of the International Labor Defense.

The attorney general said he would himself represent the state in the appeal case, which will be called as a part of the eighth division docket, set for Jan. 18.

Held On Frame-Up.

Eight of the nine boys were sentenced to burn in the electric chair in the original farcical "trial" at Scottsboro. A mistrial occurred in the case of the ninth boy, 14-year-old Roy Wright. This child is now being held in jail to face another trial on the same charge, trumped-up charge of rape on which the eight others were convicted.

Farmer-Worker Hunger March Forces New Session

Thousands in Duluth Gather at County Square to Greet Marchers; Cheer Demand of Immediate Cash Payment

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 22.—

Between 1,500 and 2,000 national guards are being mobilized against the farmers on order of Adjutant General W. H. Bailey. This action was taken yesterday after farmers massed to resist state ordered test of their cattle, which in reality are attempts to force a cut in dairy product output.

More than 200 farmers met at the farm of Jacob Lankier, near Tipton, Iowa, and threw stones and mud at 65 deputy sheriffs who attempted to enforce the order.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 22.—A hunger march of farmers here forced the county commissioners to call a special session on Wednesday to hear the demands of the farmers. The main demand is cash relief for hungry farmers and unemployed workers. Twelve hundred farmers came 170 miles in 250 trucks and cars. They gathered hundreds of farmers on the road at each town. Other hundreds gathered to cheer them on. Reaching Duluth the farmers marched four miles through the city carrying banners, shouting slogans and singing militant songs. All traffic was stopped on the line of march.

Workers Cheer Marchers.

A crowd of 6,000 greeted the marchers when they reached the court house square. The workers burst into cheers as the long lines of marching farmers came up. The demonstration lasted for two hours, while 15 farmers and workers presented their demands to the county board of commissioners and forced them to quit stalling and call a special session for Wednesday.

The demonstration passed a resolution demanding the release of Mooney, Billings, the Harlan, Ky., miners, the Scottsboro boys and the Alabama tenant farmers. The farmers marched back to their cars on the outskirts of the city while hundreds cheered. The workers marched with them to see them off. All farmers and workers present pledged to join the United Farmers League committees of action and the Unemployed Councils of the Trade Union Unity League. There were speakers present of the United Farmers League, the Unemployed Council, the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party. They all received an enthusiastic ovation.

Sheriff Wants to Break Up Mine Strikers' Tent Colony

CEDAR GROVE, Pa., Sept. 22.—Sheriff Seaman of Washington County is circulating a petition among the farmers around Cedar Grove, asking the removal of the National Miners Union strike barrack as "a public nuisance." So far the sheriff has not been very successful in getting names on the petition. The farmer on whose land the barracks are built, says he will fight the move.

Seaman has been a bitter enemy of the striking miners from the beginning of the strike. He has been particularly

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Legion Leaders Plan to Kill in Committee Vets' Demand for Bonus

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DETROIT, Sept. 22.—The fascist leaders

DELEGATES CONDEMN WAGE SLASH POLICY OF AFL HOSIERY UNION

By DAVID GORDON

PATERSON, Sept. 21.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, a meeting of the executive board members of various eastern locals of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, including, Paterson, Dover, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, etc., was held to discuss the slashing wage cut agreed to by the officials of the union.

Delegate after delegate took the floor to speak against the 35 to 50 per cent cut, bitterly condemning the move made by the officials for making such a smashing blow at their standard of living.

After the meeting had been under way for a few hours, Carl Holderman, who was instrumental in aiding the Amalgamated A. F. of L. silk "unions" in Paterson to sell-out the general strike, took the floor in answer to the following question that was put to him:

"Why were you in favor of fighting for wage increases in the broad silk and in favor of a wage cut in the hosiery?" This question was asked by a lower official who tried in his question either to cover up the strike-selling activities of Holderman in Paterson, his personal aid and direction in effecting the sell-out by the A. F. of L., or else was totally ignorant of these betraying acts, which seem unlikely.

What was Holderman's reply? His three-fourths of an hour speech could be summed up as follows: He was in favor of the increase of wages for Paterson, because workers' conditions in the broad-silk were bad. But in the hosiery, business is slack, bosses threaten to close down, wages were not cut (he referred only to organized shops), and because of these circumstances the cut was the only way out for the workers!

The representatives from the shops thoroughly resented the speech by Holderman. A few spoke up, stating that the officials sided the bosses in making a drastic lowering of their standard of living. The rest did not speak because they knew that stool-pigeons of the bosses were present and because they knew that expulsion and discrimination faced them if they should speak their minds in front of Carl Holderman, Vogel, Smith, etc.

When Holderman finished speaking he was asked whether the agreement had already been signed by the bosses and the A. F. of L. officials.

This question was evaded, by the lying answer that he did not know. Then Vogel, of Philadelphia, spoke for some ten minutes on non-sensational and already ended that the agreement had already been signed to put the wage-cut into effect by Monday, Sept. 21.

Holderman was then asked what the officials would do in the event of a strike. This question he also evaded, saying that the officials would first have to meet which means that the A. F. of L. officials will live up to their agreement, and that means they will send in scabs.

On Monday, Sept. 21, the McCullum

What's On—

WEDNESDAY
Workers Ex-Servicemen's League will hold an open-air meeting at 5th Ave. and 25th St. Members are urged to have a real turnout and put it over big!

WESL Open Forum.
The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League has opened a series of open forums the first of which was held at 2:00 p. m. at 15th St. and 10th St. The next open forum will be held at 7:30 p. m. at 15th St. and 10th St.

Money-Harlan Def. Demonstration.
Will be held in Brownsville, September 23, at 8 p. m. at the following points: At Sutro and Pitkin Aves. at Herzel St. and Pitkin; at Hinesdale and Sutter Aves. at Rockaway and Dumont Aves. at Bristol St. and Pitkin Aves. at Stone and Pitkin Aves.

The central rally of the night will be at Penn. and Sutter Aves.
All members of the Bronx International Workers Club are called upon to participate in the Bronx Demonstration for freedom of class war prisoners at 15th St. and Cypress Ave. at 8:30 p. m.

Friends of the Soviet Union, West Bronx Br.
Will hear Pauline Rogers tell of her experience in the Soviet Union at Paradise Manor, 2nd Ave., near Eden Ave., Bronx, N. Y. All workers invited.

I. L. D. Alfred Levy Br.
All comrades are asked to attend the Brownsville demonstration at Penn. and Sutter Aves.

Medical Workers Industrial League
Will have a very important meeting September 23 at 10 E. 14th St. in Room 202. All members must attend without fail. Bring money for picnic tickets and membership books. Other medical workers are urged to attend.

THURSDAY
TUUL Plumbers
will have a very important meeting September 24th, 8 p. m. at 10 East 14th Street. Members must attend without fail.

Workers Laboratory Theatre
All workers who have a few moments of spare time are called upon to take part in a play, "Haywood Brown's Election Revue" in Room 202 at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th Street, at 8 p. m.

Laundry Workers!
Come to the mass meeting of the L. W. Union September 24th, 8 p. m. in Ambassador Hall, 3rd Ave., near Claremont Parkway. Let us build our union, a union that the bosses will fear!

FRIDAY
International Labor Defense, Alfred Levy Branch
Comrade Engdahl will speak at the regular membership meeting to be held at 525 Vermont St. at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the I.L.D. Workers are invited.

Harlan Prisoners Speak.
Jessie London, Wakefield, just released from prison in Harlan, Kentucky and Bill Duncan, one of the striking miners will speak at 1223 12th Street, Brooklyn, September 25, at 8:30 p. m. All workers are invited to hear them.

lorn mill of Philadelphia will go out on sympathy strike with North Hampton and another mill.

Several locals have already handed in their charters to separate from the fakers who made this new vicious sell-out agreement with the bosses. More locals are taking up the question of separation seriously.

The tasks of the rank and file and of the honest executive board members who are not paid labor fakers is to keep the officials out of their committees and take the situation into their own hands. Further, the organized shops should realize that they must penetrate the unorganized shops, establish rank and file department and shop committees in these, if their is to be a genuine general strike in the hosiery industry, as is suggested by many members of the hosiery workers union.

The workers of the hosiery industry must realize that the A. F. of L. officials forced this wage cut on them, and that the officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers worked hand in hand with them. The hosiery workers should remember that it is this same A. F. of L. that betrayed and broke the Paterson general strike, just as through its affiliate, the United Textile Workers' Union, it has broken various other strikes, Allentown, Elizabethtown, Tenn., the Philadelphia hosiery workers strike some months ago, etc. More than ever before the A. F. of L. officials are coming forward as the open agents of the bosses. This vicious sell-out again brands the A. F. of L. officials as enemies of the workers.

The only union that has proved itself to be the leader of all textile workers is the National Textile Workers' Union. In Paterson, Central Falls, Putnam, etc., the National Textile Workers' Union displayed militant action in order to carry on a struggle for higher wages, lesser hours, and all other demands of the workers. The National Textile Workers' Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, the only fighting trade union center of the United States, has shown that it is the only union fighting for the interest of the workers, against fake settlements, for the unity of the workers against the betraying officials, against wage cuts, speed-up, etc. In the present struggle of the hosiery workers against the wage cut put over by the A. F. of L., A. F. of L. officials, the National Textile Workers' Union again prove that it is the only fighting leader of the textile workers. Only unity of the rank and file against fake officials, and organization by the organized shops of the unorganized hosiery shops, will mobilize a sufficiently strong movement to win back the cut.

Workers' Activities in White Plains
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A Tom Mooney mass protest meeting will be held here this Saturday night at 15 S. Lexington Avenue, New Rochelle, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. The meeting will demand the immediate and unconditional release of Mooney and Billings, the Scottsboro boys, the Harlan miners and all the class war prisoners.

A lecture on "Unemployment and the General Crisis" will be given in Spanish this Thursday evening at 15 S. Lexington Avenue, New Rochelle.

A Tom Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro protest meeting will be held this Saturday night at 22 Church Street, Yonkers.

MAURICE SCHWARTZ OPENS SEASON TONIGHT WITH "IF I WERE YOU"

Maurice Schwartz will open his season of plays in English tonight with Sholem Aleichem's "If I Were You" at the Ambassador Theatre. The play which was translated by Tamara Berocowitz, has been played over 1,000 times in Yiddish since its first showing at Copenhagen in 1914. The supporting cast includes Fernanda Ellis, Harry Morris, Edward Leiter, Natalie Browning and George Nash.

This play will be followed by "The Seven Who Were Hanged," by Leonid Andreyev, adapted by Herman Bernstein, and "The Man With the Portfolio," by Carl Pako, one of the best known Soviet writers. This play was produced in Yiddish last season by Schwartz and proved very popular.

"FIVE-YEAR PLAN" NOW SHOWING AT CLINTON THEATRE.
An actual photographic record of the vital changes which are taking place in the Soviet Union today, a subject that is being widely discussed, is now playing at the Clinton Theatre with the Amkino presentation of "The Five-Year Plan: Russia's Re-making," a full-length feature film. Performances are continuous and at popular prices for the first time on the East Side.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. N. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 245 East 14th Street, Room 12.
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 8 P. M.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM—Front, airy, kitchenette, piano, improvements, moderate. Fourth floor, 215 Second Ave. Suitable for two.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



UPHOLSTERERS IN CALL FOR UNITED FRONT IN STRIKE

Show AFofL Officials
Aid Bosses Lower
Living Standards

NEW YORK.—Spreading the upholsterers' strike, two shops on Wednesday, Sept. 16 joined the movement against the bad conditions in the trade, thirty one upholsterers, the entire force walked out of the Frischman & Son shop, 86 Flushing Avenue, and 9 workers of the Lewiss Upholstering shop, 819 Gate St., Brooklyn, joined the struggle.

Two strikers, Louis Fisher and Sam Colarado, were arrested upon the investigation of Lelais of the Lelais and Warren shop at 99 E. Broadway. Lelais is trying to frame up the workers, on assault charges on a scab.

At a mass meeting held Thursday Sept. 17, 200 upholstery and furniture workers decided to wage a campaign to out the misleaders of Local 76, Upholsterers of the A. F. of L. An appeal was addressed to the Velt shop strikers, member of Local 76 and to all A. F. of L. shops to unite with the Furniture Workers Industrial Union in the struggle to successfully wipe out open shop conditions in the trade. It was sharply stressed that the officials of local 76 were uniting with the employers to head off the growing struggle for the unionization and shop control of the industry.

Forty-one dollars was raised at the meeting for strike relief. The Globe Upholstery Co. workers, members of Local 76, contributed \$114.00 for relief in solidarity with the strikers.

The three strikers arrested several days ago are now out on \$1,300 bail each.

The business agent, Kunio of Local 76, Saturday, threatened the Furniture Workers Industrial Union against union activities in the A. F. of L. shops. He approached the organizer of the FWIU to reach a "gentlemen's" agreement not to extend the strike movement but to confine it to the present shops.

This the Furniture Workers Industrial Union could not agree to, as conditions in the A. F. of L. shops are growing worse daily and the workers ready to strike under revolutionary leadership. It was pointed out that no agreement has been signed in the A. F. of L. shops and that piece work, long hours, and cuts in wages are prevalent in the local 76 shops and the A. F. of L. officials aid the bosses maintain these conditions.

Again the Furniture Workers Industrial Union called for unity of the Local 76 workers and the striking upholsterers in a campaign to wipe out open shop conditions in the trade.

A union meeting will be held on Thursday, September 24, at 5 East 19th Street where membership books and discussion of the strike will be held.

The WORKERS SCHOOL TRAINING FOR THE CLASS STRUGGLE FALL TERM

Register Now, Don't Delay

Courses on Fundamentals of Communism—Political Economy—Organization—Marxism-Leninism—Trade Union Strategy, Public Speaking—English—Russian and many other special courses for Women, Youth, Negro and Colonial Work—Competent Instructors, Low Fees, scholarships.

REGISTER NOW!
Only ten days left for registration—the number of students in each class will be limited.

WORKERS FORUM
Conducted by the Workers School—To be held every Sunday Night, beginning October 11th. Watch for further announcements.

Correspondence Courses

For complete catalogue and information refer to
The WORKERS SCHOOL
35 E. 12th Street, third floor, N.Y.C. Tel. Algonquin 4-1199

Help Party Get on Ballot in All Districts

The Communist Party election campaign is getting into full swing. The broadest campaign must be conducted. In several assembly districts we have not yet reached the full quota of signatures required to put the candidates on the ballot.

We appeal to all unemployed workers, housewives, sympathizers generally to apply to any one of the following section headquarters any hour of the day in order to be assigned territory to canvass and to collect signatures.

This campaign should be the biggest that New York has ever put across and fullest cooperation of the workers should be secured.

—Communist Party, District No. 2
District Secretaries:
Section 1.....142 E. 3rd St.
Section 2.....300 29 St., 3rd fl.
Section 4.....237 E. 106 St.
Section 7.....136-15 St., B'klyn
Section 8.....118 Bristol St., B'klyn

DEMAND FREEDOM OF CHILE SAILORS

Demonstrate Saturday
at Consulate

NEW YORK.—Calling on all workers to demonstrate at the Chilean consulate, Saturday, September 26, to force Chilean imperialism and the Chilean fascists to revoke the death sentence against six sailors, the New York District of the Communist Party has issued the following statement:

"Ten Chilean sailors have been sentenced to die before a firing squad! What is their crime?"

"Three weeks ago the world was shaken by the news that the sailors of the Chilean navy had revolted. The sailors demanded a guarantee against wage cuts, immediate work for the unemployed, division of the big estates among the poor. But most significant, they drew up a manifesto calling for a social revolution. This was a working class revolt against the native capitalists and the American imperialists.

"We must free them! And we can free them by thundering demonstrations in front of the Chilean consulates. The Young Communist League of New York calls upon every worker, young and old to rally at the Chilean consulate, Saturday, September 26. The consul is at 17 Battery Place at 1 p. m.

All comrades meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health
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558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

HEALTH FOOD
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVENUE
Phone University 4-9081

MILLINERS WILL PUSH FIGHT IN ALL SHOPS

NTWIU Recruits 100
Workers in Struggle
in Past 3 Weeks

One of the most successful membership meetings of millinery workers held by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union took place last week in Bryant Hall. Over a hundred new members were taken into the union in the past three weeks, according to the report, everyone of an open shop and winning wage increases ranging from 25 cents to more than a dollar per dozen hats, which meant from 10 to 33 per cent on the dollar. This is good, but not yet enough. We must organize blockers, operators and cutters and not only trimmers. This was stressed as the most important and immediate task of the report by Comrade Groll.

Proof of the fact that proper preparation in the shop among the workers and selection of the best time to strike could result in swift and complete victories was brought by trimmers from the Brenner & Mittelmark shop where they were on strike only 4 hours and won all their demands, namely a 44 hour week, prices to be based on \$1, for an average worker, protection of the job, and recognition of the union. In other shops like the Garden Lane and the Elegant there was no strike. The bosses granted these same demands without a strike. The Jas. Duncan (formerly Cohen & Kaplan) shop where an 18 hour strike ended successfully for the workers, was brought up as an outstanding example of the necessity to have union recognition. Without this recognition although the workers were members of the union they were not able to get prices enabling them to make a living. The strike won immediate wage increases as high as \$1 per dozen hats and union recognition so that the organizer can now help the workers in making prices.

The strikers of the G. J. Engle and H. A. Rosen represented by Francis Schwartz and Fanny Levin were given an enthusiastic welcome. While the Company Union Local 24 had not been able to show its face in the shops already organized, seeing the Industrial Union making such rapid progress among the trimmers at least, they are exerting all their energies to break these two strikes which involve two of the most important shops in the trade. The organizers, Spector, Medelovitch and Oppenheim, not only terrorize and fool some of the Local 24 trimmers into taking the strikers jobs but actually escort the scabs to work themselves. Far from being discouraged by this evidence of Local 24's scabbery, the meeting was aroused to the greatest determination to win these two strikes and defeat the bosses together with their agents.

Following the appeals of the strikers one shop after another pledged \$5 and \$10 bills as an immediate contribution.

The meeting did not confine itself to millinery problems alone. One of the most novel features of this meeting was a little play staged by the Workers Laboratory Theatre called "Fighting Starvation" based upon the lives of the striking coal miners.

AMUSEMENTS
A Worker Finds Himself!
AMKINO PRESENTS
"RUBICON"

His was the harsh and tragic life of the sea... his home on the rolling deep... UNTIL... The new order of Soviet Russia brought him a fresh meaning in life, new ideas, and new ambitions...

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ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT B'KLYN MEET WED. SEPT. 23rd

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A mass demonstration to demand the release of Tom Mooney will be held here Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, at 8 p. m. at Grand Street Extension and Havemeyer St.

J. Louis Engdahl, Communist Party candidate for the 7th Congressional District, will be the main speaker.

This is part of the many demonstrations which are being held all over the city on that evening.

In a statement given out by the International Labor Defense office of Brooklyn which is arranging the demonstration, it states:

"Only the mass action of the working class will be able to free Mooney and all the other political prisoners and strike a blow to the very heart of capitalism and its reactionary lackeys, the socialists, A. F. of L. fakers and traitors and the like."

MAE WEST
IN
"The Constant Sinner"
ROYALE Thos. 45th W. E. W. Eves. 8:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

FIRST TIME ON THE EAST SIDE AND IN BRONX
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CLINTON Theatre
CLINTON and DELANCEY STS.

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Tremont & Southern Blvd., Bronx

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SHERIFF WANTS TO BREAK UP MINE STRIKERS' TENT COLONY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ious in his attempts to terrorize miners back to work. He has threatened the workers with arrest for talking to the defense attorney in the courtroom at Washington. After the Canonsburg riot cases were tried, Seaman came out with an announcement that he was going to close the strikers' relief stations. They stopped picketing. This was a storm of indignation. The miners refused to be terrorized. Then began the circularization of a petition for a court order saying that the tent colony was a public nuisance. Seaman's other card is "unsanitary conditions." The miners say they are perfectly willing to leave the barracks if decent houses are provided, but will not leave until then.

The barracks at Cedar Grove are the other barracks built to house striking miners in various parts of the coal fields. They are not beautiful, nor even comfortable, but the sanitary arrangements of the barracks are as good as those of the "patch" where the miners live while digging coal for bosses.

The rooms are small, being an average of 10 feet square, and are overcrowded. There is hardly room for more than beds and a stove, and when rainy weather drives a family indoors they are seriously crowded. They are built of 1 inch boards, with tar paper roofs, a door front and a window in back. Outside are built well away from the tracks proper, and sanitary conditions are as good as could be expected without running water.

This overcrowding of the barracks is the most serious difficulty. At Cedar Grove the single men have abandoned the barracks to make room for families. The single men live in the open.

Sheriff Seaman's efforts to suppress the barracks is a definite effort to end all strike activity and put complete stop to any effort of coal miners to bring better conditions to the bosses. The National Miners' Union intends to put up a stren-

uous fight to prevent closing the barracks. If the barracks are condemned tent colonies will also be condemned.

Then it will be a choice between living in the open, with a rain-laden sky for a roof and the roadside for quarters, or else going back to live in the patch and to work in the mines—or else be driven out of the coal fields, as Sheriff Seaman and the operators no doubt would like to do with all militant miners.

The miners are putting up a stiff fight against this new move, and ask the support of their fellow workers. While they have resisted all attempts to close down their relief kitchen—they need relief! While they are fighting to keep what living quarters they have—many are still living at the roadside, waiting for tents! Babies are dangerously sick—they need milk! Most of all—every striking miner, his wife and his children need bread—enough bread to keep life in their bodies. The Penn.-Ohio-W. Va.-Ky. Striking Miners' Relief Committee urges you to help send relief into these camps. Send what you can in money to buy food, tents and clothing to Room 205, 611 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIVE AND TEN MAKE MILLIONS

That five and ten cent stores make huge profits. Woolworth, for example, raked in over \$34,000,000 in 1930 (a bad year). We can see how they do this. The wages of one-third of the five and dime stores is less than \$10 per week. Half of the women employed there earn less than \$15. The hours are from 48 to 54 and the discipline is equal to any prison's.

PRICE OF FOOD RISES
The U. S. Department of Labor reports that during the month of July 15-August 15, the price of eggs rose by 12 per cent, that of butter 9 per cent. Also sugar, pork chops and other foods went up in retail price. The farmer that produces the stuff is starved and the worker who wants to buy can't.

Ohio Steel Wages Are Cut 25 P.C.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

cut in industries generally, doubtless with the railroad following shortly in the same track. The Trade Union Unity League will do its utmost to mobilize the workers against these cuts. To fight them will be in the very center of the business of the National Committee of the T.U.U.L. to be held in Pittsburgh, Oct. 3 and 4. The cut in wages in the steel industry marks the beginning of a whole wave of strikes. The workers will fight against the reduction of their standard of living. The coming months will witness some of the biggest strikes and movements of the unemployed that this country has ever seen. These will be under the general leadership of the revolutionary unions.

The wage cut is made by the Finance Committee to take \$30,000,000 out of the meagre pay of the steel workers, many of whom are on part time, and hand it over to the parasite stockholders.

All capitalist newspapers have declared that a cut by the United States Steel Corporation will immediately be followed by a slash in the railroad industry, mining, all other metal-in fact, for all basic industries in the country.

The present open cut is not the first reduction in wages. Through speed up, lengthening of hours, as well as through the stagger system, the wages of the workers in the United States Steel Corporation had heretofore been cut from 10 to 25 per cent.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, James Farrell, president of the company, announced there would be no wage cut. William Green and Mathew Woll, officials of the American Federation of Labor, have repeatedly praised the bankers who run the United States Steel Corporation for not cutting wages, and have informed the workers that this corporation would not cut wages. The purpose of this was to keep back organization and help the United States Steel Corporation, a Morgan concern, put over its wage cut.

The Metal Workers Industrial League has been carrying on a widespread organization drive in the steel industry. Every steel worker must organize now to strike against this wage cut! Organize shop committees! Get in touch with the Metal Workers Industrial League. There is no time to lose. This is not the final wage cut. If this goes over without any resistance the steel bosses will keep it up, riving wages down to the starvation level.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21.—Wheeling and Weirton Steel Companies have not waited for the U. S. Steel announcement of a general wage-cut to cut wages in their Ohio Valley mills. Weirton Steel has cut wages in the hot mill up to 25 per cent within the last ten days and in the cold rolls as high as 33 per cent. Wheeling Steel has slashed in the hot mill at the Yorkville works and in the blooming mill and bar mill at the LaBelle works in Steubenville, where the men in both blooming and bar mills, forcing the men to double up on some jobs.

The Metal Workers Industrial League is rushing the mobilization for the fight against the cut, most of the activities at the present time centering around the mass conference which will be held in Pittsburgh Sept. 27.

The Youngstown Section of the M. W. I. L. held a preparations conference in Youngstown Saturday, with 32 delegates present from the most important mills of Youngstown, Struthers, Warren and Campbell, endorsing the Pittsburgh Conference and also working out draft demands for some of the above mills, to be presented for discussion at the Pittsburgh Conference. Acting National Secretary Meldon made the main report, with Samuels of Youngstown reporting on the local situation. The conference pledged a large delegation to the mass conference in Pittsburgh.

Meanwhile reports are being received daily at the national office in Pittsburgh of delegates elected by mill groups in various parts of the concentration area, on the basis of which a minimum of several hundred delegates are expected to assemble in Pittsburgh next Sunday. Important among these reports is the word that from Mansfield, Ohio, scene of the strike of 1,500 Empire Steel workers against a 10 per cent cut last spring, a delegation will be present at the conference.

The miners and metal workers held a joint mass meeting at Blaine Hill, just across the river from Clairton, yesterday, with Kamenovitch speaking for the N.M.U. and Joe Dallet speaking on the steel campaign for the Metal Workers Industrial League. Organizational results were secured for both unions. Some miners' union locals are appointing committees to do special organizational work among the steel workers in their towns this week.

MORTGAGES—THE CURSE OF THE FARMERS

That bankers run the country's industries is an established fact. And the bankers also tighten the screws on the farmers. In 1910 mortgages on farms amounted to about three and one-third million dollars. In 1928 this had mounted to almost nine billion dollars. It is not the grasshoppers that put the farmer into starvation, but these mortgage-holders.

HOSIERY WORKERS OF FIVE MILLS STRIKE AGAINST PAY CUT CONTRACT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

& Co. officialdom are trying to force the workers to go back to the mills and accept the cut.

Phila. Boarders Oppose Cut.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boarders' Local, Branch 29 of Philadelphia A.F.F.H.W., voted against the new wage-cut agreement, only one member being in favor of accepting the convention agreement.

President Rieve, who came to speak in favor of acceptance of the wage-cut was only permitted fifteen minutes. When he objected, the workers flatly told him he need not waste his breath at all, as they were opposed to the wage-cut. Speaking the 15 minutes Rieve was booed and left the hall protected by two "friends."

The significance of this action in the home town of the A. F. F. H. W. officials may be seen from the fact that the McKewon controlled knitters local voted 760 to 451 to accept

the wage-cut. Of a total membership of some 6,000 hosiery workers only 1,211 showed up for the vote, the other members having lost confidence in their misleaders.

Must Develop Strike.
A national movement to strike against the proposed wage-cut and the wage-cut agreement is growing throughout the country. Many locals are returning their charters to the national office of the A. F. F. H. W. The National Textile Workers' Union points out to the hosiery workers the need for a united front movement against wage-cuts under the leadership of representative rank and file action committees in the shops, and that it must be developed on a national scale and not limited to local section movements alone. The National Textile Workers' Union, at its session in Boston last week, adopted a resolution pledging united front support to the hosiery workers striking against wage-cuts and the entire sell-out agreement.

LABOR PARTY AIDS BRITISH WAGE CUTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

extent of the pressure against the pound by foreign capitalists has not, however, been felt yet, according to Wall Street bankers. Due to the closing of the London Stock Exchange the effect of the sale of British securities under the new situation has not yet been felt completely.

The bankers have pointed out that the full effect of the fall of the pound will come into view when the London Stock Exchange opens and British securities are forced to take the blows directed against them by the capitalists of the rest of the world, particularly of the United States and France. The feeling throughout the capitalist banking circles is that the pound is far from being stabilized at its present levels and that a further sharp slump can be expected in the near future.

Not only do the bankers expect that the pound will slump further but they expect that it will take "a prolonged period, covering several years" for the pound to reach de facto stabilization, that is, stabilization at any definite price. This means that in the course of this period no matter how long it lasts the capitalist system throughout the world will be affected seriously by the instability in the pound. Despite the fact that the dollar will take the place of the pound to an important degree in the financing of foreign trade the pound will continue to be of great importance and its instability will affect the entire capitalist world.

All of the important stock exchanges in Europe and throughout the world with the exception of New York and Paris will be forced to remain closed as long as the London Stock Exchange is closed. These exceptional two exchanges will be forced to follow if the period is a prolonged one.

N. Y. Stock Market Stops Slump Temporarily

While the closing of the London Stock Exchange prevented the full effect of the drop in the pound from becoming felt, the prohibition of "short selling" on the New York Stock Exchange prevented the U. S. stock markets from feeling the full effects of the British crisis. The seriousness of the situation as felt by the Wall Street bankers can be seen from the fact that the prohibition of "short selling" was the first ever recorded in the New York Stock Exchange. Furthermore, according to the New York World Telegram,

"New York financiers supported the stock market with every method at their disposal today and prevented the break in prices which some observers had expected to result from the crisis in London."

The drop of a point in United States Treasury bonds, which had been expected to be exceptionally strong in the British crisis, together with a rise of up to a point in United Kingdom bonds

"gave support to rumors that an exceptionally strong banking group was selling United States Treasury bonds to buy British bonds and thus support the market and restore confidence in England."

The capitalist class throughout the world is trying to cover up the seriousness of the crisis. In Great Britain the same lying propaganda is being used as during the worst days of the imperialist war. The New York Post describes this as follows:

"Newspapers today show a singular cheerfulness, met with only during the war. Judging from the press, there is no disaster, there is simply some trouble which, happily, will soon be over."

Every attempt is being made to broadcast the most cheerful lies while not a word is being said about the increasing misery that is in store for the British working class.

"Every nuance of official propaganda is being used to encourage the natural British trait of steadiness in a crisis. The public is informed that the money is safest in banks. The official dogma has it that the pound is still worth 20 shillings in England and consequently that it is better off in a bank than in a stocking."

Nothing is said about the rise

Missouri-Pacific R. R. Closes Locomotive and Car Shops in Missouri

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Just a few words from the Centropolis Unemployed Council.

The Missouri-Pacific Railroad here has shut down the car shops and the locomotive shop. And for those still working the bosses have a system of wage-cutting. There are laborers doing helpers' work and helpers doing mechanics' work. They have also cut off the steel carmen who are getting 72 cents an hour and have the truckmen doing the steel carmen's work for 60 cents an hour.

There has been one shift pulled off at James St., one at East Rip and Cypress St. This is in the car shops. Workers, unite and fight this racket. Join the Trade Union Unity League at 308-309 Manhattan Building, 728 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

prolary abandonment of the gold standard as a most serious matter. "An almost equally serious view of the general position of America is also taken for quite different reasons and many failures are expected."

The immediate effect of the British crisis is a tremendous sharpening of the imperialist struggle for markets, the intensified attack on the working class in order to produce cheaper and the growth of the antagonisms leading to imperialist war. The collapse of the pound will give the British capitalist class a tremendous advantage in the struggle for the world markets with the American capitalist class which must continue to sell on gold standard prices.

The German bankers have already pointed out the sharpened antagonisms on the world markets. They realize, moreover, that the British market will be contracted to an important degree as the result of the suspension of the gold standard. The solution of the German capitalist class thus far in the attempt to stabilize the German capitalist economy has been to emphasize the necessity for foreign markets because of the absence of a sufficient internal market. Now they revert to the surplus market for the disposal of the surplus products which of course, due to the mass misery of the German workers and farmers, is incapable of further expansion.

U. S. Prepares Struggle.

The Commercial Attache of the United States in London cabled the Department of Commerce pointing out that the establishment of the pound at a lower level as now seems likely, "is likely to aid materially in the trading position of that country, at least for a certain period of time."

The competition of the United States and British capitalists is not confined to the field of foreign markets but the struggle is also as to whether New York or London should be the banking center of the world. The U. S. capitalist press is already proclaiming the downfall of sterling and London and the rise of the dollar and New York as the unquestioned leaders of finance capital.

While this struggle goes on the leading capitalists are conscious of the fact that the collapse of the British pound is of the greatest importance not only for Great Britain but for the entire capitalist world. The Tempe, the semi-official organ of the French government points out that,

"The gravest fault which could be committed at this juncture, not only in England but elsewhere, would be to give way to pessimism and the belief that British credit is irretrievably compromised. It is not only the safety of England but the safety of the whole world which is involved."

The World-Telegram after pro-

FORM D. W. CLUBS AROUND THE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE AND THEN "DAILY" BOOSTS ITSELF

Comrade T. J. B. writes in from Decatur, Ill., to tell us that they formed an Unemployed Council about a month ago. They put their demands before the City Council and gave them ten days to answer their demands. The Council is going to take up a collection for the Daily Worker and now the people there run after him for it; but he says that they need a new program to boost the paper.



Another comrade writes in from Fort Myers, Florida, far a bundle of thirty copies. They elected a comrade to sell papers and he sold 50 on Saturday, Sept. 6. He is hampered by being half-starved most of the time and by sleeping in empty houses, which is not a very good strength builder. He says that a Red Builder has a tough time there, as they haven't yet much co-operation from most of the comrades and workers.

A comrade from Reading, Pennsylvania, tells us that he has quite a job to get salesmen and steady ones. Sometimes four salesmen go out and at others only one. Only two are selling regularly and their sales fluctuate greatly. One of these men is middle-aged and frequently ill. In spite of the extent of unemployment and the obvious need of unemployed workers for money, he

claiming the fact that in the bitter struggle between British capitalism and American capitalism "the position as the world's leading merchant and banker has passed for better or for worse to the United States," "warns that if the struggle is intensified at this present time without regard to the consequences then the United States and France will be drawn inevitably into the financial crisis with Great Britain."

"Of course, the New York and Paris bankers could now injure Great Britain, but it is much more probable that they will help her, since they know so well that continued British financial chaos would injure them and their countries."

Monday, when the seriousness of the situation was becoming worse the French government suggested to Snowden an additional credit totaling about \$150,000,000. This was temporarily rejected by Snowden, not because Great Britain does not need the additional credits but because such small amounts would be swallowed up immediately, as the previous \$650,000,000 had vanished in little over a month. Snowden asked for these large credits on Friday of last week but at that time both the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France "gave a friendly reply but they offered no prospect of further credits." The decision of the Federal Reserve Bank was determined probably to a large extent by the fact that the 120 banks in the United States have had some little difficulty in raising the last credit to the Bank of England.

M. S. J. writes in from New Orleans. Louisiana tells us that they are building a Daily Worker Club there. He got six people together and another comrade got nine. They joined forces and explained to these workers the need of such a club in New Orleans. Ask us for a bulletin on how to start a club. This is how the ball can be started rolling. When it starts to roll, like the proverbial snowball, it would grow larger and larger, and who knows where it will end or when?

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REGION LEADERS PLAN TO KILL IN COMMITTEE VETS DEMAND FOR BONUS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the demands of the veterans is the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. The convention received a telegram in General Pershing, in which the striking class members of the Legion asked to surrender their class interests in favor of the interests of capitalists. Admitting that "the capitalist world is in the throes of economic and financial distress," Pershing's wire calls upon the veterans to support "the financial and economic leadership of America" in the battle of today against depression and discontent." Pershing, who stood safely behind the battle lines, France while sending workers forward to murder other workers for protection of Wall Street's interests, concludes his telegram in the statement:

"I am just as certain that you can in the battle of today against depression and discontent as I was in the World War. You did it all then. You will not fail now."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., governor of Porto Rico, was even more emphatic in expressing the invitation of capitalism to use the Legion against the starving and discontented played and unemployed masses of

this country. Following Hoover before the microphones, he shouted:

"In 1917, the Legion led the way in service (to the capitalists), and in 1931 the Legion will lead the way again" (in trying to save capitalism against the hungry masses). He tried to assure the bosses that they had nothing to fear from the war veterans, even though they and their families are condemned by the bosses to starvation by denial of unemployment relief and opposition to the demand for immediate cash payment of the Graveyard Bonus.

The convention was also addressed by former Secretary of War Baker, who said that "the worst catastrophe (to the capitalists) was the loss of faith in the efficacy of (capitalist) institutions for orderly government." Baker also referred indirectly to the boss preparations for another war, especially against the Soviet Union. He declared "there is grave anxiety that during the next few years another war from some unexpected quarter will land upon them to further devastate their land."

His speech, as those of the others, was directed towards mobilizing the Legion for this war against the Soviet Union and for the war against the starving and discontented masses at home.

sectors of Southern Manchuria. Intensive military preparations are shown in the use of airplanes, bombs machine and large infantry detachments in the extending Japanese penetration of Manchuria.

Kirin where resistance was previously expected, fell to the Japanese. Masses of Manchurian have been forced to flee before the invaders.

The growing tenseness of the situation in the province of Chientao is reported by the correspondent of the New York Times as follows:

Anti-Japanese demonstrations, riots and incendiarism are sizzling up in several places, and telegraph wires are reported cut. A regiment of Chinese troops has marched toward the area, but whether their presence will pour oil or water on the smoldering flames remains to be seen.

The Moscow Pravda and Ivestia characterized the Japanese occupation of Manchuria as an act of organized imperialist aggression and on that was made at a time when conflicting imperialist powers had their hands full with internal difficulties. The value of the Kellogg pact and the Washington 1922 pact which Japan is a signatory is shown in its true light, not as peace instruments, but contrivances, as instruments that hide imperialist war preparations.

"The events in Manchuria may bring forward in full force the problem of conflict of the imperialist countries on the Chinese question" Pravda writes.

The intense interest that American imperialism now manifests in Manchuria affair flow not only out of its need for more markets, but the ever-present thought of war against the Soviet Union with the conquest of new positions in Manchuria a base for war against the Soviet Union in the Far East sector could be immediately established.

U. S. A. ACTS TO LEAD IN WAR IN MANCHURIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

analists who see in the present situation an opportunity for extension their spheres of influence especially as against those of Great Britain.

Spur On Chiang.
That the Washington government urging its puppet Nanking government to act without delay is indicated in the New York Times dispatch from Washington:

Should a Chinese appeal for assistance be received here the indications are that it would be taken under sympathetic consideration it not acted upon until the situation has been clarified further. Such appeal had been received when the State Department closed day.

In official request to the League of Nations to intervene in the South-Manchurian situation was made yesterday by the Nationalist government through foreign minister C. T. Wang. The statement enumerates the facts of the imperialist seizure of Manchuria and that Japan gives manifestation of withdrawal. Declaration of the League of Nations did draw Great Britain and now even further into the situation and sharpen the intra-imperialist fight for hegemony in leading conflict for re-distribution of power or armed war against Japan.

Japanese Advance.
Despite the numerous quasi-peace protests of "settlement" the affair, Japanese troops come to advance and occupy new

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Every nuance of official propaganda is being used to encourage the natural British trait of steadiness in a crisis. The public is informed that the money is safest in banks. The official dogma has it that the pound is still worth 20 shillings in England and consequently that it is better off in a bank than in a stocking.

Nothing is said about the rise

B A Z A A R

**THURSDAY
FRIDAY
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OCT.

8, 9, 10, 11

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

ON THE CARRYING OUT OF
THE 13th PLENUM DECISIONSChanging Methods of Work to Help Make the
Turn to Shop Work

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THE 13th Plenum of the Central Committee dramatized three major weaknesses in the inner Party situation to be overcome immediately:

- (a) Activity in shop, at a standstill—no progress in shop nuclei.
- (b) Bureaucratic methods of work and formal approach as obstacles to mass work and mass Party.
- (c) Too slow growth of the Party—need of doubling membership.

All three of these weaknesses apply more or less uniformly to all districts and on basis of specific conditions in each district, must be overcome.

The membership must understand that today as never before, the emphasis of becoming rooted in shops, is one of life or death for our Party. Why?

(1) The bourgeoisie is beginning a vicious attack on the decisive sections of the American workers—those still employed and in major industries, such as steel, packing, coal, railroad, etc.

(2) Leadership over the workers in resisting these attacks cannot be supplied by Party from outside the factory—at street meetings or demonstrations. To actually lead the workers in defending their living standards, we must be among them every day in the shops.

(3) Failure to root ourselves among these workers in the decisive shops or mills will result in one of three things: (a) unorganized, leaderless resistance easily crushed; (b) fake leadership of the A. F. of L. to strangle militancy of workers; or (c) defeat of workers in these decisive industries without a struggle. Defeat in either form will have its reverberation on all other struggles of the workers—even of unemployed, because it will show weakness in our capacity of leadership.

(4) Even today, as exemplified in Chicago, the bourgeoisie is intensifying its terror against us. Each week an average of 100 workers are arrested. Every street meeting is being broken up now. The bosses know our weak spot, and are concentrating to attack us there, which today is our major method of talking to the workers.

We have a task—"War against paper decisions." If there was any field where paper decisions hold full sway in our Party, it is shop work—from top to bottom. In District 8, following are a few extracts of resolutions of the last three plenums:

March 28-29, 1931: "The outstanding weakness of the Party in District 8 still remains the same—that we are not a factor among the workers in the mines, factories, railroads and mills; . . . our concentration on shops must have the perspective to develop struggles and lead the workers in these struggles on the basis of immediate demands."

May 30, 1931: " . . . Characteristic weaknesses of the Party, (1) failure to penetrate and lay base in the shops either for unions or Party; . . . (3) not being rooted in the shops we do not participate in initiating and developing strike struggles, but only enter them after they are called. . . . there is a definite ideological turn in appreciation of shop work which has found a few organizational expressions (Rolling Mills—Excelsior Radiator—Hurley—Rubber factory—Fleischheim—Needle in St. Louis, etc.) this turn must find its daily expression by the entire Party turning its attention to shop work."

July 19-20, 1931: "Although the last plenum of the district placed the central task as the con-

centration in the factories linked up with all our campaigns . . . only four shop nuclei were organized . . . and no grievance committees were organized. This reveals lack of activity on the part of the Party in the shops and impermissible underestimation of trade union and shop work."

Why are the decisions still on paper? Because we have not changed our methods of work. We learn to speak in terms of thousands of street demonstrations, but it is below our dignity to worry about two or three workers in a given shop. Let us examine a few questions based on District 8 experiences:

(1) Do leading comrades meet with shop nuclei or shop workers? We can answer that despite assignments, the great majority did not. This criticism applies particularly to District Committee members.

(2) What is the approach of sections to shop nuclei activities? It is no exaggeration to say that when Section 3, for example, is referred to as having 7 nuclei, the leading functionary will hasten to "correct" and say only 5. What does he leave out?—the two shop nuclei in decisive factories. Other sections are similar.

When units talk about concentration on a factory, it too often means distribution of leaflets. Unit 503, for example, has been "concentrating" on the W. Co. for 8 months, but they never spoke to a worker in the plant during that time. They distribute all the general leaflets and sometimes try to sell Daily Workers. Distribution of general leaflets should be done at a dozen shops, but concentration means getting in touch personally with workers in that shop, issuing special stickers or material, formulating specific grievances or demands, recruiting individual members.

(3) Did we issue specific directives to shop nuclei? No, only a general Org Letter to all nuclei. Only twice did the District call in 2 shop nuclei to talk over their problems, but then we "forgot" to follow up our conversations. Not only must a distinction be made between shop and street nuclei in issuing directives, but each shop must get individual attention and directives.

(4) Did we discuss any of the four new shop nuclei reported at July 19-20 District Plenum? Absolutely not. Does this not show the lack of orientation of even the leading committee, which very proudly boasts of its achievements, but then doesn't give a damn whether the nuclei live or die afterwards. This is the height of formalism.

However, other specific instances could be cited, including the laying off of thousands of workers in 2 plants where we have nuclei, without a single thing being done about it. Even the smallest and easiest task—issuing of shop papers—has declined during June and July.

To remedy the situation we must not only talk of a turn, but organize the Party and change the methods of work to help and facilitate the Party to make this turn to shop work. What must be done?

(1) Correct the wrong methods of work indicated above.

(2) Learn to utilize political events which affect all workers, to penetrate the shops. An example in Chicago is August 3-8 events, which had the entire city aroused, but the Party failed to issue even one leaflet—not mentioning more serious individual agitation work inside to the workers directly, to such important plants as the stockyards. This does not mean that the local bourgeoisie neglected the stockyards. They surrounded them immediately the night of August 3rd with police. The raising and fighting for demands for part time workers will also help us to penetrate the factories.

(3) Definite individual assignments to leading comrades to shop nuclei. This should be taken seriously and therefore the same comrades should not have 10 other assignments, making it impossible to do any of them.

(4) The entire structure of the Party should be shaken up. Street nuclei today are really territorial units. They have existed in the same place for years and are petrified. Sometimes in the territory of a street nuclei there are big factories, but many times you will find our nucleus centered in the most petty-bourgeois or non-working class neighborhood, and no one ever sees the territory where shops and workers are. Members move out but still belong to this street nucleus. The size of our nuclei should be cut and they should be planted closer to shops. Members working in shops that the unit is concentrating upon must belong to that nucleus, even though living in different territory. Our experience in Section 4, where 6 months ago there were 4 nuclei, shows that after dividing we now have 8, and 3 of these are ready to be divided again. Of course, the mere dividing is not the decisive thing—it is only auxiliary. Mass work and struggle is the cause of Party growth.

(5) All departments of the District Committee have responsibilities in shop nuclei work. Up until now it was only the Org Department that was even considered responsible. Each department of the district or section has a specific duty in reaching workers of a given shop.

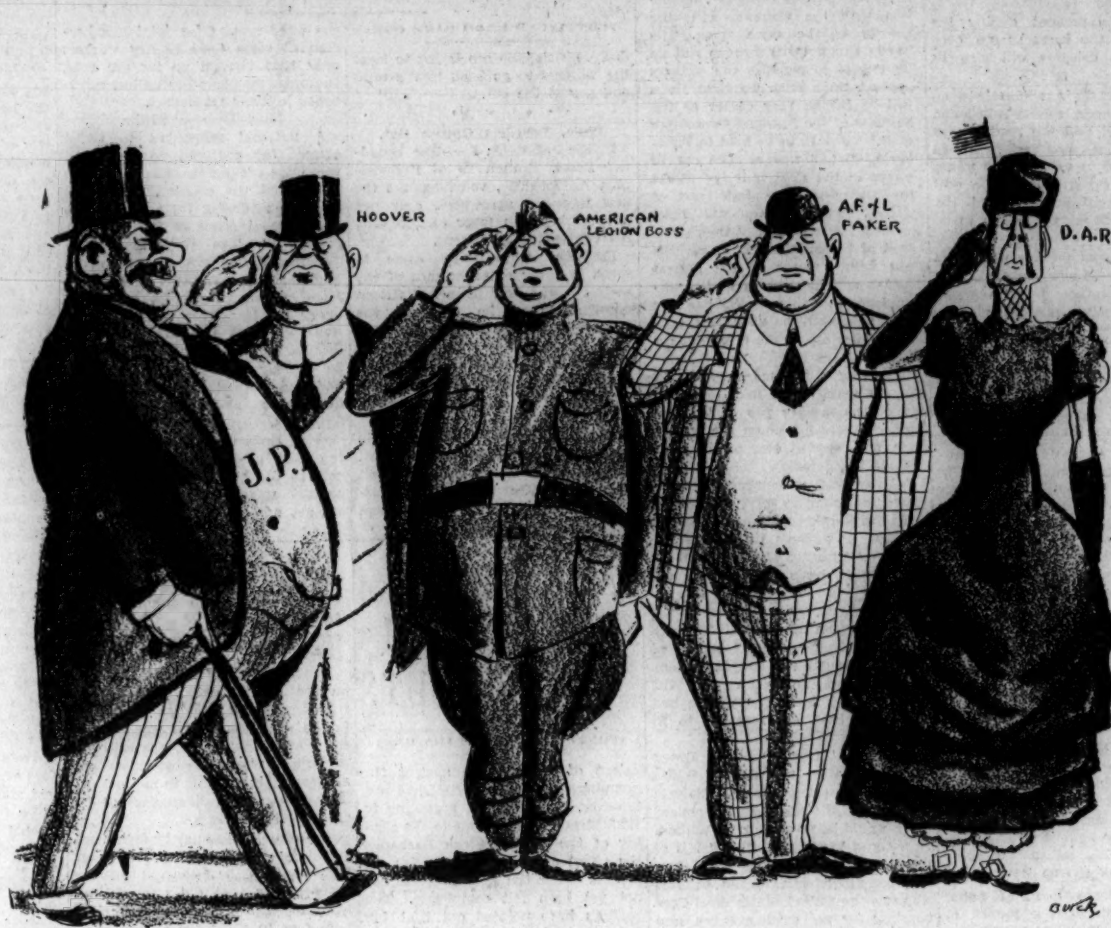
(6) We must learn to utilize sympathetic mass organizations more than in the past. Two examples will suffice:

(a) In Chicago the IWO has about 400 needle workers, but the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has a smaller membership. Here are possibilities to recruit if proper work, both general and personal activity, is carried on in the IWO.

(b) In Gary, where in answer to a wage cut by the U. S. Steel in some departments, as the beginning of a general wage-cutting policy our Section Committee decided the proper and only way to fight wage cuts was through a street demonstration, but not through individual personal agitation and organization inside the shop we have some mutual aid organization of various languages. All of them live a miserable barren existence. The attention of the Party has been to get a delegate to a so-called united front conference occasionally and ask for money. Why not build these mutual aid organizations? They are comprised 100 per cent of steel workers. Why not utilize them as a second line of attack in building our grievance committees inside the mills? With proper methods and approach, and through proper fraction activity this could easily be done, without letting up for one minute on the first basis of attack—inside the mills themselves.

These are a few experiences and suggestions on this most burning problem. Comrades and especially workers in the shops from all districts should write in their experiences.

THE LOYAL TROOPS

A Prisoner from a The Japanese War Move Against
Harlan Jail Tells the Soviet Union in Manchuria
of the Terror

By M. JAMES

NEW YORK—Tyranny as high-handed as that practiced by 15th century monarchs is enforced by coal company operators against the miners of Harlan County, Ky., according to Arnold Johnson, 25, who has just returned to New York.

The second day after arriving in Harlan, Johnson was ordered to clear out of the county by the Operators' Association. The following day, upon attempting to interview Judge D. C. Jones, who has imprisoned scores of miners on criminal syndicalism charges, Johnson declares that he was "damned thoroughly" and told that "nobody from New York was going to tell Harlan county officials how to treat their prisoners."

After several weeks of investigation, during which time he was threatened with shooting and dynamiting, Johnson himself was jailed on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Together with miners held on the same charge, for murder, or for "possession of prohibited literature", Johnson was not allowed to see reporters or friends. He was fed on a diet of corn bread and beans. While in jail, his room was raided and searched.

Constant Terror.

"Miners are subjected to a constant reign of terror," declares Johnson. "They can hold their National Mine Workers Union meetings only when they are able to mass enough men together to cow gunmen with machine guns and armor to stay away. Soup kitchens have been raided and relief supplies destroyed. The miners are, despite all this terror, still fighting for a militant union, because those who work in the Harlan mines are starving just like those who are not working."

Johnson tells of one case in which a blacklisted miner's family was driven off the cemetery in which a daughter was buried, because the cemetery is "company ground."

Company Money.

Most of the miners live in company houses and can trade only in company stores, he declares. "The miners are paid in script. In the company stores, prices are anywhere from two to four times those of other stores. Script may be used at other stores—at a discount of 25 to 50 per cent."

"Beans that sell in independent stores for five cents a pound, cost 15 cents in a company store. Four cent potatoes sell for 8 cents, 12 cent bacon for 30 cents, 42 cent flour for \$1.10, 22 cent coffee for 55 cents, 18 cent meat for 4 cents, 30 cent butter for 70 cents. One company which earns \$12,000 a year on its coal, cleared \$13,000 from its company store."

The Deduction Robbery

"I know one miner who earned \$14.56 in two weeks by working every day. From this amount, no matter how impoverished the family may be, the coal company deducts the following items every month: Doctor \$1.85, coal \$1.80 a month, whether they use coal or not, and 75 cents extra for each load if they use any, burial fund \$1, hospital \$1, school fund 80 cents, blacksmith 62 cents, insurance \$2.50, church 50 cents, and rent ranging from \$12.50 to \$15 a month for a four room house with a pump in the back yard. These deductions are made regardless of the amount of wages the miner receives."

Those who organized in the National Miners Union to fight this industrial tyranny, were immediately blacklisted, their homes raided, their families terrorized, and the miners thrown in jail in criminal syndicalism or murder charges. Sentences for criminal syndicalism run up to 21 years.

Pellagra and flux, starvation diseases, have been playing havoc with the imprisoned miners' families and their children, Johnson reports. International Labor Defense representatives in their work of providing food and milk to these families have been threatened and thrown in jail. In one instance an International Defense relief car was dynamited.

Johnson represented the American Civil Liberties Union in Harlan County.

THE fighting between the Japanese and the armed seizure of many strategic towns along the South Manchurian Railway were described by the imperialist press (for instance, the New York Times) as "local incidents" and as the consequences of the skirmishes of the soldiers who "acted against the order of the representatives of their governments."

This is a usual imperialist lie to befog the mind of the working class. The whole chain of events from the racial riots in Korea a few weeks ago to the armed seizure of the Chinese towns has been deliberately planned, organized and carried out by Japanese imperialism. The objectives of the Japanese government are to get out of the deepening crisis, to smother the revolutionary upsurge of the Japanese, Korean and the Chinese masses, and above all to open up a military highway for the imperialist war against the Soviet Union. An imperialist war against the Soviet Union is the most central objective of Japanese and world imperialism. The present situation in Manchuria must be seen from this very light.

II.

Japanese imperialism has been hard hit by the economic crisis which is still deepening. Over one-third of the total production has been cut off. More than two million workers have been thrown out on the streets. Production of heavy industries has been curtailed to sixty per cent. Export showed more than thirty per cent decrease last year. There is a big deficit in the government budget. Wages have been cut forty per cent. And there is no sign that the crisis will be over.

Japanese Crisis Deepens

The revolutionary struggles of the workers and the toilers in Japan have been intensified a hundredfold on the basis of the deepening economic crisis. In 1928-29 there were recorded seven hundred and fifty strikes. In 1929-30 the number increased to one-thousand three-hundred and nine. The last workers struck against wage cut for seven months this year. The strikes of the 25,000 seamen and the 15,000 street car workers showed unprecedented determination and militancy. In the rural districts, the agrarian revolutionary movement against the landlords and nobility is assuming increasing momentum. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan, the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese masses threatened the very foundation of Japanese imperialism.

But this is not all that Japanese imperialism has to worry about. The uprising of twenty thousand natives of Formosa against Japanese domination last October, the rising anti-imperialist movement in Korea under the leadership of the Communist Party of Korea, all combine to shake the root of Japanese imperialism.

The intensified penetration of American and British imperialists in Manchuria, together with the revolutionary upsurge in Manchuria and elsewhere in China further awake Japanese imperialism to the fact that her position has become more precarious every day and that she has to take measures in order to maintain herself. This armed seizure of the Manchurian cities is one of the attempts of Japan in this direction.

III.

Besides the direct attacks of the workers and toiling masses in Japan, Formosa, and Korea in the forms of capitalist rationalization, wage-cuts, unemployment, starvation, white terror and ruthless suppression, Japanese imperialism planned and provoked the armed struggle in Manchuria to further exploit the Manchurian provinces, to smother the revolutionary movement by distracting the attention of the revolutionary masses by the false issue of racial hatred and national prejudices, by strengthening her position against British and Yankee penetration in Manchuria and above all by building a military highway for a war against the Soviet Union.

While the situation reflects clearly the inner antagonisms among the imperialist powers, and

the antagonisms between the Nanking government, the tool of American imperialism, and the Japanese government, workers must understand that it means more than anything else a war move against the Soviet Republic. This is the pivotal point around which other policies are centered. As the Japanese politicians always said that "There is one country in the north (meaning the Soviet Union) which is increasingly oppressing Japan," and that "In order to successfully combat the Soviet Government, we must clear our own home of socialist elements." The Chinese Eastern Railway question in 1929, the financing of the white guard generals by the Japanese financiers, the closing up of the Soviet bank in Tokyo and the constant slanders and lies against the Soviet Union prove that Japanese imperialism is constantly preparing and organizing an armed attack against the U. S.S.R. as the final solution for her economic crisis and the Communist danger at home and in her colonies.

IV.

Something should be said about the Chinese Kuomintang government in regard to the situation. It might be said correctly that the Kuomintang is equally responsible for the massacre of the Chinese masses in Manchuria and the present situation. The pro-imperialist policy of the right and "left" fractions of the Kuomintang has fastened imperialist rule and facilitated imperialist domination in China. In many cases, the Kuomintang militarists have been used willingly by imperialists to provoke a war against the Soviet Union as was clearly illustrated in the Chinese Eastern Railway question. The Nanking government, being essentially a lackey of Yankee imperialism, has helped the latter to penetrate into Manchuria, while the "left" wing in Canton has served their Japanese master to penetrate other parts of China. This brings about the aggravated imperialist antagonisms in Manchuria and other parts of China.

An Old Trick

The Nanking government, while never showing any real anti-imperialist policy against Japan, has utilized the racial riots between Koreans and Chinese to cover its pro-imperialist character, to befog the minds of the revolutionary masses, to calm down the revolutionary zeal of the Chinese workers and peasants by the false issues of race discrimination and prejudices, so that the militarists can carry on their drive against the Red Army and the Soviets. Therefore, the Kuomintang did not and does not represent a revolutionary front against Japanese imperialism, but plays a reactionary role against the Korean, Chinese and Japanese masses, against the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviets and against the Soviet Union.

The crux of the matter is that the armed occupation of the Manchurian towns is a Japanese war move against the revolutionary movements in Japan, Korea and China and above all against the Soviet Union. The workers must energetically combat the acute war danger and support the revolutionary movements in China, Korea, Formosa and Japan, and mobilize for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Workers! Join the Party of
Your Class!

P. O. Box 87 Station D.
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name
Address
City State
Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party U. S. A.
Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

Red Sparks

By JORGE

How Did Herbie Bear Up!

Of all the sardonic news items we have in recent days, one sent by the United Press Sept. 11 took the cake.
It was dated from Washington, and ran way:

"President Hoover has received reports indicating 'collusion' in wage-cutting. So time-clock employees have offered and accepted voluntary reductions of 15 to 20 cent in return for longer hours. It was learned whether the President considers this as colluding with his policy against wage-cuts not known, but there are indications that does not intend to interfere."

Now, wouldn't that jar you! The dirty workers are cutting their own wages! Ago Hoover's policy! And "in return for longer hours!" But Hoover is filled with compassion and the spirit of Christian fortitude! He is agreed to bear up under the blow, and, tho' deeply hurt, "indicated" that he would not "fish the scoundrels! Such a martyr!"

Shades of Quintus
Fabius Maximus!

G. Bernard Shaw recently said something about the Bolsheviks being Fabians, which is, of course, nonsense. But sometimes it appears as if he had mentioned some of us American Communists in that connection he we not have been off center.

Quintus Fabius Maximus was the Roman general who made delay a principle and policy in military affairs. Some of our comrades not in military affairs, but they have taken the old duck's policy in admitting workers to the Communist Party. If any of you have waited for an elevator in our building you have a hint of what we mean. It is said that a kid once tried to get upstairs to join the Pioneers, but before he arrived he was eligible for the Party. We won't vouch for that, we will for the following:

We turned in an application of a woman comrade to join the Party last June. By one month later she was visited by a comrade who delivered her Party book, but said that the Unit was changing its meeting place and he "would her know."

August came and went. September, before dawn and eve, flits by. She is still not "formed." For three weeks she has been trying to break down the Chinese wall of District office "don't know" and Section headquarters "de-cares" and "never ins" to find out how to get into a Unit before she is expelled for non-attendance. She hopes to track a Unit to lair by Christmas.

And, speaking about non-attendance: What is a poor seafaring man to do? Although he is supposed to "concentrate" on marine transport, we know a sailor whose ship gets in about once every two months and goes out again three days. In August, 1930, he applied membership in the Party. Every time he made this port since, he has been trying to get a combination to Party membership. A St. Nucleus would be fine, but he had to get in his self first, and he didn't want to bring other into such a hard struggle. But he kept inquiring about his application.

Nothing doing; he didn't "attend unit meetings." But he was doing some fine Communist work around the map and in the forecastle every day. Naturally he was handicapped because when he spoke for the Communist Party he couldn't show his card. By violent protest in port he prevented his name from being dropped from the role for non-attendance.

Two months ago we took up his case at threatened to hold a mass protest demonstration. So this month when he made the port of New York he finally got his book, after months of struggle—but, had to sail away again without paying his dues because his ship was in port only three days and he couldn't attend the unit meeting!

Which all reminds us of a couple of lines from Tennyson:

"And yet she held him on delayingly,
"With many a scarce-believable excuse."

Pictorial Review Piffle

One of the punishments of illness is being stranded somewhere with nothing to lead by the godawful stuff put out by capitalist magazine. Looking over the tragic tales of love, or tales of tragic love, in the Pictorial Review, we noted the following caption under a drawing depicting upper class mob dancing:

"The second officer relinquished her with disarmingly regretful smile."

We suppose that this is about the nearest "disarmament" that we will get.

Did you ever notice that these "popular magazines, especially for women, are like the movies—built on the idea that everybody owns a Rolls-Royce, a summer home at Newport, plays golf, wears evening dress, has a house full of servants and no visible means of support?

Anyhow, we can imagine the laughter if our stern forefathers of the corn-cob area, had laid hold of the Pictorial Review (October issue) which we piped a full page advertisement beginning:

"In countless households some one is suffering in silence . . . from troubles caused or aggravated by inferior toilet tissue."

We recommend this subject to Mrs. Grady, one of the things not yet revealed about the "hardships and dangers" of life in the Soviet Union. Just think how an imaginative lady like Eve Garrett could elaborate a theme like that!

What's This?

Yom Kippur is the "Day of Atonement," and the capitalists have a lot to atone for.

That—dear comrades—is why the Stock Exchange was closed in Budapest, not because the collapse of the British Pound Sterling.

But, why—dear comrades—was the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in New York closed on Monday?

Was it because of the Pound Sterling?

Or was it because there are so few Italian Negroes, and—last but not least—Americans, in the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union?

Perhaps it was for this, that the N.T.W.I.U. was "atoning." But the way to atone for that is NOT to shut the doors of the Union!

Central Control Commission Decisions

The Communist Party warns all workers and workers' organizations against the following enemies of the working-class:

FRED C. QUANDT—Exposed as a company spy in the Electric Auto-Lite Co. in Toledo, Ohio; now located in Detroit, Mich. Native of Algonac,



FRED C. QUANDT

Mich.; about 32 years of age; automobile worker by trade. See photograph herewith.

L. HAAS—Exposed as a company spy among the street carmen in Cleveland, Ohio. Previously, more than a year ago, had worked in Port Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., as street car conductor. He appears to be native-born, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inch tall, slim built; has black hair and dresses well.

WILLIAM LAFIAM—Exposed as a swindler and generally unreliable individual. At first he was in Buffalo, N. Y., where in an Unemployed Council he showed signs of demoralization, and where he was closely associated with Glazer, who was later exposed to be a spy. He himself said that he had previously worked as an investigator for a charity committee. From Buffalo he went to Utica, where he was befriended by a Polish sympathizer, whose trust he betrayed, and from whose home ran away (probably to Massachusetts) around the middle of August.

Central Control Commission
Communist Party of the U. S. A.